The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1w.	2w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
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2 inches	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	13 00	20 00
3 inches	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
4 inches	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	23 50	30 00
¼ col'n	5 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
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JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing in the neatest style, on short notice, at reasonable terms. Our Printing Material is all new and of the latest styles. We flatter ourselves that we have as good facilities for doing Job Work as any other Office in the State.

ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1nd-1y

GRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. v1nd-1y

W. F. M. EHRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank. v1nd-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1nd-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1nd-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1nd-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Elizinghams st. v1nd-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Elizinghams sts. v1nd-1y

DR. R. H. MCINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1nd-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1nd-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1nd-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1nd-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

L. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1nd-2y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandize. Water street, south of Main. v1nd-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. v1nd-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1nd-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1nd-1y

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1nd-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1nd-1y

C. GUIRKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1nd-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, whol-sale and retail grocer, No. 55 Road street. v1nd-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1nd-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Ehringhaus st. v1nd-1y

W. C. OVERBY, agt. Liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. v1nd-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. F. HARRELL, photograph, Road street, over Dr. Butt's old stand. v1nd-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, pro'r. Water st opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1nd-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1nd-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st. south of Church. v1nd-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co. Office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1nd-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1nd-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1nd-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1nd-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1nd-1y

A. B. PERSEE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1nd-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achoree Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas. Guirkin. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Sheriff—J. H. Mitchell. Constable—J. H. Mitchell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES—First M E Church, Rev W M P Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—S School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J. W Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Sunday morning (except fourth Sunday), after school.—Zion A M E Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.—Lodges—Samaritan, No. 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.—Achoree, No. 14, I O of O F.—Meets every Friday evening.—Brothers and Sisters of Love—Meet Charity alternate Tuesday nights.—Grand United Order of O. F.—Meet alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress, C L Cobb, Elizabeth City. Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Winsley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Saml J Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Pood, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, L L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Ayllott; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, P B Bandhill; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Barry, Jas Ferebee, Saml F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Etheridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Ferebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fifth Monday after the first Monday in September and February. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert E Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Shelley.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Rodwell, W T J Hays, Ivy Hodgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trotter; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Holloman, W D Newsome, Wm R J. John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, J J Britt.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Robt P Wahab, George E Judeer.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Farrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Currituck C. H.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Stinson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Gray; Register of Deeds, Robert Hearn; Surveyor, Isaac Moore; Commissioners, Wm W Moore, A C Wentz, H J Modlin, Jas A Hardison, T A Ray.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Faulcon; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Harrow, Geo T Gholliamon, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Harrow; Representatives, R C Parker, J L Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Cook; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, C Gaskin; Surveyor, Thos Shelley; Constable and Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, J Sykes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, U W Speight; Surveyor, Wm Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Perry, Gideon Hurdle, Jacob Hollowell, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Joseph White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Calhoun, B F Sykes, James Bellamy, Thos Chesson, Matthew Spruill.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin).—Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Mason; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, D Mizell, J Hutchinson, M Jenkins, A H Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin).—Representative, J J Britt.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senator—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; P A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate ex officio.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Orange, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

REDDICK DODS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ADELL W. FISHER, of Ohio, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Reddick Dods, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cohern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education of the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State, term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public business may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Saml. F. Phillips, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $500. W. H. Higby, of Wake, Clerk; salary $700. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November or in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and two Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court resides in his district. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.—1st District, Charles O. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles E. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years.—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Rumick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Courts are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Courts are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
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of the most approved Forms, on excellent Paper, will be printed to order, and forwarded by Mail or Express to any Post Office in the State.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address, P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

From a Garret.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

Four stories high, in a garret-food,
All day I sit by a table old,
And toil at the oddest of chemic tasks—
The turning of ink into gold!
Whatever the busy world will read
We struggle to furnish, my quill and I:
Who talks of glory? The favored few:
A man must dine or a man must die!

Most bright were my dreams in the halcyon days
When Hope made merry with youth; most fair
The wilderness laurels no hand, my brow,
But my own should gather and wear.
They are dead—*requiescant*—those brilliant dreams.

I can think of them calmly, with not a sigh.
Let glory be won by the favored few:
A man must dine or a man must die!

Very grand are the thoughts that now and then
Like stately dames, through my garret-door
Seem to glide with a rustle of silken robes
On the carpetless, dusty floor.
Unbidden they come and unheeded they go
The treasure to flatter them have not I.
They may keep their charms for the favored few:
A man must dine or a man must die!

The honors that neither were sought nor found;
Does it profit my life to regret them? I must
Though never to seek be never to gain,
To gain not is never to lose.
Success is the vassal of discontent;
And the proudest of triumphs defeat stands nigh.
'Tis the sale of honors for all human toil,
That a man must dine or a man must die!

Selected Story.

Three Threads.

What would he do! Mattie watched him in a secret tremble. Of what was he thinking as he swung in the hammock? She had taken up her position, and she would stand by it. But supposing he should do something final and desperate?

What was it all about? Nothing! a trifle in the begining. Mattie was sometimes unreasonable, and taken upon herself to be jealous.

"You are your own master," she had said to him. "You can do as you like. If you actually prefer Miss Grierson I have nothing more to say—only, you can not wear her colors and mine, you know."

"Wear her colors!" said Tom. "I was civil to the girl. What would you have me do? Conduct myself like a Hottentot to every woman but you."

This was precisely, I am afraid, what *would* have suited Mattie but of course she answered, briskly.

"Conduct yourself as you choose! I am not dictating to you. I only propose to regulate my behavior by yours."

"I think you are trying to make me angry."

"Not at all."

"But what have I done? Is it because I played a game of croquet with her when she asked me."

"She asked you! But I dare say she is bold enough."

"She is a very nice girl;" and Tom's eyes began to sparkle.

"She has fine taste. She admires you."

"As I do her."

"Oh, very well! I have no wish to interfere," retorted Mattie, bravely erecting back a tear or two; and just at this most unsatisfactory stage somebody interrupted them, and Tom walked away not a little angry. He vowed to himself that Mattie was a fool, and he would never have believed it of her, at the same time he was inclined to humor her in a sulky way. He would take his horses and drive over the country for a day or two. Mattie could hardly be jealous of that, and when he came back she might be civil. But where there is gunpowder the spark is sure to fall. At any other time he would have met old Mrs. Simpson, but then and there, Mattie looking on from the piazza, he encountered Miss Grierson going to croquet.

Miss Grierson was a coquette, and she hated Mattie. Quick as thought she handed him her mallet.

"I am so glad to meet you, Mr. Musgrove. I was looking for a champion to fight my battles. Edna and Major Willis have challenged me, and declare they will beat me and any partner I may find out of the field. You will help me, won't you? I have wagered Edna a box of gloves on it."

As Tom said, what could a man do? He would rather not have gone with her under Mattie's very eyes, and he did determine to treat her with polite indifference. But Miss Grierson made the most of her opportunities, and after all Tom was not the man to bear too heavy a hand on the girth. When she poised her little arched foot on the ball was he not to admire? When she laughed at him with merry malice, and followed him about the field with playful taunts, and teased and badgered him at every stroke, making all the time the prettiest little picture herself, his grim look softened in spite of himself, and how could he help it? Where one pretty girl frowns the next who smiles looks so much the sweeter, you know.

Or, at least, Tom thought so. These are the arguments from his side of the question, you understand. Mattie's view was different. When he shouldered Miss Grierson's mallet she took it as a defiance, and was strongly tempted to go away and cry; but pride told her to stay and look on, and pride proved an unwise counsellor. Every pretty art in Grierson was a fresh stab. Every gesture of Tom's a fresh proclamation that he cared nothing about her. He had never looked better in Mattie's eyes, but she told herself that "this was the end." She did not really believe that it was, the end. Somewhere lurked a belief that Tom would humble himself and make his peace. But she was careful not to put this belief in words, and only to say to herself over and over that all was done between them; and when Tom came in, very nearly restored to good humor, and began to pull over her spools, she took them away from him and rose at once.

"I told you," she said, in a low, steady voice, "that you could not wear both colors, but must choose. I understand that you have chosen, and I withdraw my claims." And with that she slipped a certain ring from her finger and dropped it into his hand.

For a moment Tom sat looking from the ring to her, in a sort of stupid surprise, and Mattie's heart beat high. Now would be seen how much he loved her; and I suspect something like triumph showed, after all, in her face, pale and quivering as it was, for his smouldering wrath suddenly blazed. He rose also, and with a look in his eyes that she had never seen before.

"It shall be exactly as you please," he said. "I disdain to justify myself. But if, at any time, you should repent of your present injustice, you will find me, as you have always done, at your command."

Then he made her a low bow and walked away, leaving her very much as if the earth had suddenly swallowed every one who belonged to her. Miss Grierson called to him, but he passed her without answer, and flung himself into the hammock swinging between the two maples; and Mattie stood looking after him, as we found her at the begining of our story. What would he do? Should she go to him? No, never! It was he who offered the offence. Meantime, if she could but have known it, these were precious moments, for as Tom lay sullkily swinging to and fro a cheery voice hailed him.

"Good by, Tom; I am off in an hour."

"Off!" said Tom, and then, struck by a sudden thought, "How will you get off?"

"Why, in the stage, to be sure. You must be dreaming to ask such a question."

"An hour, you say?" and Tom came out, on his feet. "I will go with you."

Woodford's jolly face put on a look of surprise.

"Are you sure you are serious? How about Miss——"

"Never mind that," cut in Tom, sharply. "They are all alike. Give me a boat, and the girls may take care of themselves. I have had enough of them."

And with that he marched off to pack his trunk. When Mattie came down to dinner she found an empty chair beside her.

"Mr. Musgrove and Mr. Woodford are both gone, dear," said Miss Grierson. "They left regards for you." And the spiteful little coquette was half consoled for the loss of their two best men by Mattie's look of blank dismay. Poor Mattie! the blue in her sky had turned gray indeed.

Now, one would hardly have supposed that these threads, snapped short at Shorespoint, could have altered in any the pattern of Kate Blodgett's life at Fern Cliffe. It was Kittie's first season. The world was all before her, to be tried—a world in which, as she knew by dint of much reading, were numberless good looking young men, ready to fall in love and to pursue, though no matter what difficulties, damsels like—well—say Kitty Blodget. Happy Kitty! only seventeen, her trunks full of fresh toilets, and no doubts or fears assailing her. She came so airily through the halls, she was so fresh and sparkling, she looked at everything with such pleased eyes, she was so self conscious, that even Tom, lounging on the piazza, looked after her with something like interest, and asked Woodford to introduce him.

Woodford caught eargerly at the request. In his present humor Tom was a nuisance. For the first day or so he had been in rather extravagant spirits, buoyed by the consiousness that he had asserted his rights like a man; but reaction had set in, and Tom was so surly that Woodford felt he should not be sorry to make Miss Blodgett bear-leader, and took Tom up at once.

Kitty, dear little thing! saw them coming, and knew they were coming to her. She did her best to look unconscious, like the other girls; but that required practice to be well done, and Kitty failed utterly. She blushed before they reached her, and was very nervous on being introduced; and because of her nervousness her tongue ran all the faster. "Did he like Fern Cliffe? She did. And the hotel? It was *splendid!* She liked traveling that is, she liked traveling *now*. Last summer she traveled with her governess; and Miss Frowse was always saying, "You must not do this, it is not *proper!*"

Kitty pursed up her mouth at the "proper," and gave herself a little jerk, a la Frowse, and Tom, to his astonishment, found himself laughing. This fresh little girl amused him. Everything else had fretted him. The next morning found him waiting to take her into breakfast, and she allowed him to see that she had expected him. He monopolized her on the same principle that he would have tried for the monopoly of anything else that pleased him, and without thinking very much about it; and she was quite satisfied. He was the best looking man at Fern Cliffe. His natural easy composure, weighed by his constant regret, became an indifference that excited her respect. She thought he was superior to herself, because he only smiled at what stirred her. Above all, the dear little soul had discovered that Tom had his religious doubts. Need I say more? Is it not already known the ardor with which young ladies take up missionary work when the convert to be made is a good looking young man? When she first touched on this subject Tom was inclined to be bored and irreverent.

"To tell the truth," he said, carelessly, "I doubt if I know very much about such things. Why should I?"

"Why! oh!" Words failed the little preacher before such enormous confessions. "Why because it is wicked, you know, not to care;" and catching just then the shadow of a smile on Tom's face as he lay on the ground looking up at her, her brown eyes brimmed with tears.

"I don't know how to argue," she said simply, "but I am so sorry. I would give a great deal to make you good;" and here the little mouth began to quiver in sympathy with the eyes, making Tom vow, in secret, that he was a brute. And it this pretty, innocent little creature chose to interest herself in him—well, why not? Was there any thing better for him now?

"And—If I were always near you," he said softly, "I might be a better man."

And then the foolish little heart thrilled with a sudden hope. What if she could convert him? And the two were at once on a more familiar and friendly footing than they could have reached in a month of flirtation.

So the days slipped into weeks, the weeks into a month. A year was rolled up in that month for Mattie. Now that she had lost him she found how much Tom had to do with her life. Under this tree they had quarrelled. Near those rocks he had told her "that no other woman could have said such things and been forgiven," and—forgiven her. Over every walk was written remember! The very empty chair beside her caused her a throb of pain. He had sat there. All her songs—he used to sing them with her. She sang them now with Charlie Grierson. In fact, she flirted with that misguided young man, and then, when he presumed, sent him over without remorse. She was quite determined to make no sign; but all the time she failed in health and in looks, and when her elder sister, Mrs. Hesperia, came down she found Mattie in rather a pitiable case.

Mrs. Hesperia was emphatically a woman of fact. Finding something wrong with her favorite sister she asked no questions, but used her eyes and ears. Of course it did not need quite half a day to discover that Miss Grierson hated Mattie. She could never leave her alone.

"You could hardly believe, Mrs. Peri, how Mattie has flirted," said Miss Grierson on the piazza. "Now you need not look at me, dear, You know you did, though I admit you have behaved much better lately. Indeed, we have all been dull enough since Mr. Musgrove went away. He was our nicest young man. We used to call him the Inimitable; slily, you know."

Mattie cast a quick glance at her sister. She felt that she winced and blushed under the Grierson's stab; but Hesperia, wisest of woman, understood nothing. None so blind as those who will not see. She remembered that Mr. Musgrove had been Nellie's pet partner last winter. The hotel books told her when he had gone away, and while she was waiting for further revelations somebody wrote her a letter from Fern Cliffe, and that Tom Musgrove was stopping at Fern Cliffe. "He is at *aux petits soins* with a pretty little Miss Blodgett," wrote the fair gossip, "but in a melancholy way. It is the common belief here that your sister Mattie threw him over. If she did, I wonder at her. He is the best young man I have seen this season."

And now Mrs. Hesperia had the whole story.

That was a cool season; and in August they had fires at Shorespoint. So one evening found the two sisters sitting in twilight before a flicker of flame on the hearth while the rain beat outside.

"What a weary world!" murmured Mattie dolefully, wondering where Tom was now.

"What weary people, rather," answered Hesperia, lightly. "Depend on it, Mattie, half our weariness is of our own seeking and buying. I have just had a letter from Maria Hunter, bewailing herself. You remember she quarrelled with her fiance, Arthur Slade; and now they are both miserable, because both are too proud to make advances."

"And quite right!" cut in Mattie. "I mean she is right. It is the man's place to make them."

"Are you sure of that?" returned Hesperia, quietly. "Suppose it is the woman who is in the wrong? But granting it, for the sake of argument, do you really think worth while to pay over the whole happiness of a life to make good some theory about a man and woman's place? Maria knows that Arthur loves her. One word from her would end it all. If she refuses to speak that word, is it not because she loves her pride better than her love? If so, let her go. There will be no heart break in the case. But if it were my case, if I thought a man worth loving, and believed that he loved me, I should not be turned out of a Paradise so easily. Nothing should stand between us—not even my own self love."

"Mattie started, and looked curiously at her sister, for Hesperia had spoken with rather remarkable energy. But Hesperia went on in her ordinary manner.

"I was reminded of Maria's case by getting a letter from her, about which I wished to consult you. She is at a place called Fern Cliffe, and is anxious that we should join her. What do you say? It seems to me dull enough here."

Again Mattie looked hard at her sister, but she could read nothing in that artless woman's face. Three days later they were at Fern Cliffe. Mattie's pride rebelled sorely. The move looked so much like following Tom. But Hesperia's words rang in her ears: "Nothing should stand between us—not even my own self love."

Are there brain telegraphs, more subtle than those worked by electricity? All that day Tom's thoughts had been busy with Mattie. Kitty was pretty and fresh, but he was a little tired of being listened to and admired. Mattie kept him on his mettle. With her, he must prove himself what she wished him to be. Kitty and he were not betrothed, spite of the gossips of Fern Cliffe, but they were close on it. He knew all the few possibilities of her child's nature, and what answer she would give if he should ask her; but how could he ask her, when it made him catch his breath only to think of the romance that he and Mattie had lived together? Something of this sort he was thinking, Kitty on one arm, her pink and white shawl on the other, as they came up from the beach, when he caught a glimpse from the piazza that made him start. A dainty little figure, marked by a certain saucy self assertion in every gesture; a mass of blonde hair, a brilliant face, not altogether regular in feature, nor with set color, but a face that bloomed like a pink tinged leaf; and a peculiar, distant, deliberate intonation—a little dash of affectation about it (but such a pretty affectation!) as she stood talking with a very handsome woman, also a stranger; in brief, Mattie and Mrs. Hesperia.

There was just one course for Tom. He seated Kitty, went up to the two ladies, and took off his hat. The mucles about his mouth did quiver a little, and Mattie did turn pale, but both acquitted themselves very well. You could hardly have said that they were pledged to each other, much less that each was on the rack. Tom was introduced to Mrs. Hesperia, and then he went back to Kitty.

"Your new friend is not pretty," remarked Kitty, unskillfully; "or is she an old friend?"

"Pretty! No! She is beautiful," retorted Tom, dryly; and then Kitty felt that she hated the new comers, and she went past them with rather a showy unconsciousness, and with an air of having absolute possession of Tom.

"What an underbred person!" said Mattie, looking after the little figure, and as if in echo of her thoughts.

"That will be a match," said Maria Hunter's voice close in her ear. "I never saw such a flirtation. They are hardly a moment apart."

"And I came to Fern Cliffe!" thought Mattie, bitterly, darting in spite of herself a look of full reproach at Hesperia, who, on her side, if it had been lady-like, would have been pleased to box the unconscious mischief maker's ears. The quiver in Tom's face had told her a most convicting story, but it would be useless to repeat it. Mattie now had the bit between her teeth, and her only endeavor, as Hesperia foresaw, was to prove herself indifferent. She could not even be persuaded to treat Tom civilly. He asked her to drive. She was engaged. "To-morrow, then." "That is promised too." Then she turned her back on him to pin a bouquet in Mr. Duncan's buttonhole: and a very pretty picture it was; for she had the smallest hands, and could make the most bewitching face of any girl in Fern Cliffe; but Tom was turning away, with something like an oath, when he met Hesperia's friendly eyes and some irresistible impulse made him go up to her with—

"I beg pardon, but did Mattie—I mean did Miss Mattie receive a letter from me just before you came to Fern Cliffe.

Then Mrs. Hesperia was triumphant. That night's mail took out a letter to the Postmaster at Shorespoint, and a day or two after Mattie found a note on her table, bearing a duoble postmark, and endorsed as "forwarded from Shorespoint." Something in the hand writing made Mattie start and change color. It was only a copy of some verses from the "Lover's Quarrel:"

"Woman, and will you cast,
For a word, quite off at last,
Me, your own, your you—
Since, as Truth is true,
I was you, all the happy past—
Me do you leave aghast,
With the memories we amassed?

"Love, if you knew the light
That your soul casts in my sight—
How I look to you
For the pure and true,
And the beauteous and the right—
Bear with a moment's spite,
When a mere mote threatens the white."

And at the fo

TH CAROLINIAN.

QUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

ENON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

abeth City, N. C., Oct. 14, 1869.

erms and advertising rates, see first page.
annot notice anonymous communications. In all
e require the writer's name and address, not for
ublion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

There seems to be much difference of opinion expressed by our exchanges in relation to the proper course to be pursued by the American Government towards Spain and Cuba. For years past, a portion of the American people have earnestly desired that the United States should possess the Island, and the same desire seems to continue still. But in the present attitude of affairs, two very embarrassing questions arise in that connection. The Cubans seek independence, and the questions at issue between this country and England necessitate extreme caution on our part in regard to the contest between the Cubans and the Spaniards.

The independence of Cuba is considered by many as equivalent to annexation to the United States, and indeed, as meant for that purpose. This understanding embarrasses the government, and forces it to be careful in manifesting or expressing the natural sympathy that is always felt in America for any people struggling to throw off a foreign yoke, and establish free institutions. There was something like promptness, if not enthusiasm, in the encouragement and friendly feelings extended to the Spanish Provinces in Central and South America, during their struggle for independence. The same thing characterized the policy of our government in relation to Greece and Hungary, and on other occasions. But in those instances, there was no room to attribute to us anything more than a mere natural sentiment, arising from the recollection of the circumstances of our own struggle for freedom. No selfish or sinister motives of gain could be reasonably suspected. In the case of Cuba, such motive is more than suspected by every nation with which we have diplomatic relations. The national honor would suffer by any policy which might result in our wresting Cuba from Spain in her present troubles at home, without paying the fair equivalent which we have heretofore offered. To purchase Cuba, now, would be to take upon ourselves the refusal of its independence. But further than this, our interference, in any way, under existing circumstances, would provoke and justify the interference of other nations in a contrary direction. We cannot hope to maintain the Monroe doctrine, unless we treat with entire fairness and liberality the just rights which several of the European nations still retain on this continent. That the people of the United States sympathise deeply with the Cubans is certain—and that the government designs, and has been working for years, to gain possession of the Island, is the settled belief of Europe. Spain is in revolution and in her home government insecure and weak (the recent and still threatened revolution. The Cubans are in rebellion. Americans are soldiers in the Cuban army, and American officers have commands among them. We have against England serious complaints pending for encouraging the late Southern rebellion, and our relations with that government are upon questions of such a vital character, and involving so many lives, that our future safety and honor, that they should be guarded with extreme vigilance and prudence.

Thus the Cuban question stands, and the President and Cabinet, in dealing with it, must consider its bearings, in these directions. The task is one of great difficulty and delicacy. The full force and value of any one of the aspects of the question, at any particular time, cannot be rightly judged by the public press of the country. They depend upon diplomatic information, and upon constantly changing diplomatic occurrences, which are known to the government alone, and must, in the nature of things, be kept, more or less, as diplomatic secrets. We cannot see any propriety or good in bringing upon the administration a pressure from the press, or the people, in this or that direction, at the present time. Let the administration be left free and unfettered. In its wisdom and patriotism the country has confidence. At its head is a soldier who will not allow the honor of his country to be tarnished, and in whose courage and firmness we may safely trust the rights and interests of the nation. That no particular line of policy on the Cuban question has yet been made public, seems prudent and wise. It seems probable that the time has not yet come when any such line of policy could be judiciously fixed upon. When a definite and positive position shall be taken and announced, it will be well if no considerable part of the people and the press is so far committed and prejudiced, as to prevent that undivided and concurring support, which will so far command the respect and attention of the nations as to insure its vigorous prosecution and success.

Cuba, in the possession of Spain, is not inconsistent with the safety of the United States. Its acquisition by any of the more powerful nations of Europe would be properly and sternly resisted by the American government, to the last extremity. Cuba, as a free and independent republic, would be relatively the same to us. But in resisting the aggressions of foreign nations upon it, as an independent nation, we should have to assume a sort of protectorate over it. Such a condition of things is not free from many serious objections.

It is not certain that the possession of the Island would be of advantage to the United States. In some respects it might be. In others, it certainly would not be. It is questionable whether it would add to the strength of this nation. In war it would have to be defended. This would require an army to remain there continually; for it would be, at all times, subject to unexpected attacks, and should an invading force once get a footing on the Island, it would be difficult to expel it. But there are advantages connected with its possession by the United States that might overbalance all objections, and make it to the interest of the nation to fortify and hold it, at any cost. However all this may be, there is reason why the United States should conduct its Cuban policy upon the highest principles of honor, and with the nicest respect for the views and rights of other nations.

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRACY BACKWARDS.

The Democracy of old, when it was a party organization, led by men who were patriots and acting for good, possessed principles of a well defined and easily understood character. It may have been widely wrong, but its followers, from Maine to Texas, could tell its cardinal doctrines. It has achieved glories of success in the past. It has placed among the statutes of the country measures that have been and will continue to be permanent. A man who proclaimed himself a Democrat was known everywhere to entertain sentiments as to national government, internal regulations, and so forth, of a character that every other man understood. To-day it exists alone in the name. It is the ghost of its former self. Losing sight of principle, actuated only by a desire to control the patronage of the Government, a quarrel within its own ranks, over the possession of the high places resulted in death—the pitiable death by suicide. The Democratic party of old, gave itself its own death-blow at Charleston, in 1860. Since that time its old leaders, or a part of them (for many of the purer and better men of the party after its dissolution, could no longer tolerate the name without the nature) have struggled vainly to repossess themselves of the Government. And it has become the party of opposition—opposition to just such principles as the great party of progress may declare—the miserable opposition of men who are out of office and want to get in; opposition to the improvement of the people and the rapid advancement of the nation, because the party in power have made these questions their standard principles. To contemplate the history of this so-called Democratic party for the past eight years, and more especially for the period since the close of the war shows a succession of blunders and inconsistencies—such blunders as are rarely made by school boys. They inaugurated secession and established a Confederacy on the principle of State rights; the government of the Confederacy was absolutely in the hands of the Democratic party of the South, and yet in less than two years of its existence it had removed or ignored all the cardinal features of the Calhoun doctrine and closed its feeble career a military despotism. At the end of the war it opposed reconstruction and denounced the Congress on account of the generous policy of the administration to the South; a year or two elapses and the Democracy accepts the same reconstruction acts. It opposed the emancipation of the slaves, and continued, after President Lincoln's proclamation had resulted in practical and legal abolition, to declare the *Divine right* of the institution of slavery. But following close behind the Republican party and taking up its doctrines after they had become fixed facts, it admitted the justice of emancipation, and admitted that slavery was forever extinct. Again, when it was proposed to endow with certain civil rights the recently emancipated race, and to enfranchise them, Democracy raised its old howl of opposition and predicted the ruin of the country. The former slaves were allowed to vote; they voted intelligently and conducted themselves moderately and temperately at the polls, and Democracy, following in the wake of the Republican party, taking up its measures after they have become irrevocable, assent to equal and universal suffrage. Always behind in progress, failing to recognize the situation, they opposed the right of the colored man to hold office. The Republican party not recognizing any distinction of race have elected to office colored men who have conscientiously and justly filled them—and soon we shall see the Democratic party the open and avowed advocate of the eligibility of every man. Again, the administration announced its determination to economize and retrench; Democracy, true to instinct, charges extravagance and corruption. The revenue is collected, the public debt reduced, good men appointed to office, the Government sails smoothly, and the cry of repudiation is raised. Thus we see a series of oppositions, not on principle but resulting from a bitter desire to get hold of the Government, to measures of great national importance, measures that the people have adopted and which have, each in turn, been taken up and endorsed by the same opposition. What a sad spectacle, to compare the Democracy of yore, when it was strong, athletic and progressive, to the puny, sickly ghost of to-day. It was then the young tree in full bloom, now the withered stump, decayed and rotten.

SUPERIORITY OF THE SOUTH OVER THE WEST.

We frequently recieve letters from persons in the North who wish to change their place of residence for the purpose of bettering their condition in life, asking our *advice* as to whether they shall immigrate to this section or not. We do not wish to take the responsibility of advising any one in the matter, but the following from the Charleston *News* goes far to prove that a man with energy and a small capital could do well in the South:

The value of lands is determined by the money worth of their products per acre. This in the absence of speculation and other disturbing influences, determines the price of the farm lands. A comparison of the average yield to the acre in the Northwest and South, will show therefore, the relative value of land in the two sections, and incidentally, their relative prosperity. For the purpose of this comparison we show the average yield to the acre of the most valuable staple in several States, the material for the calculation being taken by a correspondent from the report of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington.

We find that Illinois yields corn to the value of $16.32 an acre. wheat at $22.45, and barley at $20.50 per acre. Kansas yields corn at $26.64, wheat at $19.80, and barley at $26.92 per acre. Missouri yields corn at $17.94, wheat at $24.80 and barley at $30.80 per acre. Turning to the South we find that Virginia yields a higher average of corn than Illinois—say $17.60, also tobacco at $86.25 per acre. North Carolina yields tobacco at $112.79 per acre. Louisiana and Mississippi yield sugar cane at $200 per acre. South Carolina and Georgia yield rice at $95, and Sea Island cotton at $140 per acre. And the twelve cotton States yield upland cotton at an average of $60 per acre.

The value of the West is really far more speculative than intrinsic, and therefore they have advanced in price with great rapidity, not on account of their superior productiveness, but because there was a vast tide of immigration pouring into the United States which always flowed towards the West and rapidly filled up the country. Each immigrant brought with him from Europe some gold, which contributed largely towards forming the capital of Western States. There can be no doubt that our old institution of slavery discouraged immigration, and so impeded the material progress of the South. But now that slavery is dead there is an open chance for the competition for free labor, and as soon as our political affairs are well settled confidence will be established and emigrants will pour into our section and soon raise our lands to their true value, which is really greater than the value of the lands in the West.

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

In six months of President Grant's administration, including the dullest business summer within recollection, the national debt was reduced nearly *fifty-seven millions*. In March of 1870 the entire reduction will be at least *one hundred and fifteen millions* for the first year of Republican rule.

Ex-President Pierce.—Gen. Franklin Pierce died at his home in Concord, New Hampshire, on Friday last. The event will create a deep feeling, for the character and services of the deceased were such as to make the country feel that a great man has been taken away. President Pierce has occupied many high positions, but has taken no active part in politics since 1856, and quietly passed out of sight as a public man.

We publish to-day the conclusion of a series of articles on the "University and the Public Schools," from the pen of a ripe scholar. We copied from the Raleigh *Sentinel*.

Correspondence.

Meeting of County Commissioners.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct., 9, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The undersigned, Commissioners of Pasquotank County, feeling a deep interest in the proper education of the rising generation, and believing that the common school system now devised by law is cheaper, and is better calculated to effect so desirable a result than any heretofore adopted in our State;

It is resolved, that we will give our hearty support, and full influence, to all proper and honorable efforts which may be made by the authorities, both State and County, for the dissemination of education and knowledge among the masses of the people, both white and colored. And we pledge ourselves to assist in every way in our power to secure for the youths of our County and State, such a good, practical education, as will enable them to become useful citizens, and exemplary members of society.

Resolved further, that in our opinion the thanks of the community are due and by us are hereby tendered, to Frank Vaughan, Esq., County Examiner, for the able, faithful, and efficient means with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Geo. D. Pool, Chairman.
C. W. Hollowell,
Wm. F. Sanders,
W. A. Price,
G. W. Bell.

Public Meeting in Elizabeth City.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

At a public meeting of the colored citizens of this place held in the colored church on Friday afternoon, 8th inst., to select a suitable place for the Normal school building, which is to be erected through the effort of T. W. Cardozo, and to appoint five persons as trustees to hold the property, the following persons were appointed as said body: Messrs. Whitman Lane, T. W. Cardozo, Jesse R. Brown, Selim Sutton and Jacob Spellman.

The following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the thanks of the colored people of this town be tendered to Mr. Underwood for his kind proffer of a lot near the town for the Normal school building, and our only reason for not accepting is our account of its distance from the residences of the majority of our colored citizens.

T. W. Cardozo, Chairman.

Selim Sutton, Secretary.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Allow me to call to the attention of the public through your paper, a consideration of the text books adopted by the State Board of Education for our Public schools:

The National series of spellers and Readers, by Parker and Watson, published by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. These books begin with the Primer and end with the Fifth Reader; they are admirably gotten up, and are well arranged to meet the wants of the advancing scholar—they are as good a series of books as could have been selected. Davie's Arithmetics; these begin with the Primary and end with the University Arithmetic. They are books already well known in our State, and without doubt they are first in the list of Arithmetics. Monteith's Geographies, also M'Nally's are excellent books, and are destined to become more and more the favorites of the public, the longer they are used and the more familiar we become with them.

Guyot's Common-school Geography, published by Messrs. C. Scribner & Co., New York, is a most excellent book, and is introduced into our Public schools to complete the chain with those mentioned. Messrs. Scribner & Co. publish also many excellent school books, among them I would mention Cooley's Natural Philosophy and Cooley's Chemistry—it is greatly to be hoped that books of this class and kind will be introduced into our Public schools soon. Harvey's Elementary and Practical Grammars, published by Messrs. Wilson & Hinkle, Cincinati are, I believe, of recent publication. I am much pleased with the plan and arrangement of these books—the rules are full and clear, and the books are well adapted to develop the mind of the student.

Wilson's Fifth Reader, by Messrs. Harper Bros., New York, is the highest of a series of most excellent books. This is not only a well arranged reader, but it is full of useful information intended to lead the pupil to the study of Natural History.

Upon the whole, I do not think a better selection of books could have been made for our Public schools. It remains now for the people to push forward the work; school houses are to be built, books to be furnished and competent, *live*, practical teachers employed. Let us not mix politics with the great cause of general education. Let us as reasonable beings cast prejudice aside, for, as reasonable beings, we must admit that the interest and general good of the community is advanced in proportion as the *people*—the man, the woman, the boy the girl—as well one race as another is educated.

F. Vaughan.

Roanoke Island, N. C.,
October 4, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The Schooner "Wild Cat," hailing from Norfolk, Va., has been in these waters for the past two weeks seine-fishing and peddling, in direct violation of the law.

The attention of Revenue officers is specially invited to this case. Merchants in this vicinity being the principal taxpayers, are, naturally enough, indignant that persons from another State, having no license and paying no taxes to this State, should be permitted to defraud the Revenue with impunity. It is to be hoped that the parties interested in the "Wild Cat" will be made to know that the law cannot be evaded even in this remote region.

The citizens of the Island complain that they can scarcely procure fish enough for their own consumption—the "Wild Cat" monopolizing the entire business, to the detriment of fish as well as people. It can be proven that articles of clothing have been sold from the "Wild Cat" to persons residing on the Island.

Very respectfully,
"Fiat Justitia."

From Washington.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, J. H. Douglas, addressed a letter to Assessor Woodall, at Wilmington, Del., "relative to liability to special tax of farmers who sell products of their farm from the steamboat wharf, or along the market wherever they can find a place to unload the same, but having no particular stand." The acting Commissioner says: "That farmers whose occupation it is to sell the products of their farms away from the place of production, and at a store or stand, are liable to special tax as produce brokers. Persons selling in the way described come in competition with dealers and brokers who pay the special tax, and to exempt the farmer from the tax, when doing the same business, would be manifestly unjust. The farmer who actually makes *it a business* to so sell should be held as a produce broker. *Occasional acts, however*, do not create a liability to the special tax, and as it is believed to be the policy of the law to place as few restrictions as is consistent upon agricultural producers, the statue should be *constructed liberally*."

The President has made the following appointments:

Clarimundo Martius, of Porto Praya, Santiago, to be Consul of the United States at Santiago, Cape Verde Islands.

Gustave Jareki, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Augsburg.

Frances Lenon, of District of Columbia, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Hankow, China.

Beverly B. Botts has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Virginia, vice Samuel R. Stirling, suspended.

There is reason to believe that our government has adopted all necessary measures for the purpose of capturing or obtaining possession of the steamer Telegraf, now or recently engaged in committing depredations on American commerce.

Foreign News.

The person thought to be Kelley, or Deasy, who was brought to King's College Hospital badly injured, a few days ago, died there yesterday. The patient was the Fenian Marten.

The *News* publishes a letter from Goldwin Smith favoring the independence of Canada, but opposing its annexation to the United States.

A missionary from Zanzibar says Mr. Kirk had received a letter from Dr. Livingstone, dated February, 1869. The Doctor was then in Lake Tangangika, in good health, but short of provisions.

Official dispatches from Madrid charge that Senor Paul, member of the Cortes, is in command of a Republican band in the South.

Communication between Madrid and Barcelona is interrupted. The insurgents evacuted the town of Reus on the approach of the troops. Savochen has been captured. Official reports assert that the insurrectionary movement is declining. No accounts of the late occurences are yet received from the Republicans.

A republic has been proclaimed in Lagunilla, and a rising is feared at Valladolid. Deputy Paul, it is said, was threatened with death if he did not join the insurgents. The latter are reported guilty of indiscriminate pillage, vandalism, and assassination. The Cortes has passed a bill to suspend individual rights. The situation is bad, but if the army remains faithful it need not be considered desperate.

Jules Favre, one of the Deputies to the Corps Legislatif elected recently from Paris, has called a meeting of the members of the Opposition, to take proper action with regard to the delay in opening the session of the Assembly.

Senator Sumner, the most peace-loving of all men and an ardent admirer of Great Britain, has placed himself in an attitude of belligerency toward the old country which all his asseverations to the contrary cannot gainsay. He is now accused by the *Saturday Review* of advocating the dismemberment of England. No man will be more surprised at this charge than Mr. Sumner himself. He merely intimated, with his habitual grace and eloquence, that in the course of events the English colonists, with the mother country, would solicit the privilege of being admitted to the American Union. This delicate foreshadowing of coming events is rudely characterized by the London journalist as an attempt to dismember England. Thus the distinguished Senator of Massachusetts, who always counsels peace and concord, obtains through the enemies of this teachings the reputation of a champion of strife and war.

The Mississippi Republican Convention has nominated for Auditor, H. Musgrove; Treasurer, W. H. Vasser; Attorney-General, J. S. Morris; Superintendant of Public Instruction, H. R. Pease. Resolutions were adopted: First, the Union first, last, and forever; second, freedom of speech and of the press; third, universal sufferage and universal amnesty.

The Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, in service in Montona, had recently a severe fight with the Indians. They escaped themselves with slight loss and routed their enemies. Gen. Hancock has issued general orders complimenting especially Captain Clift for gallant conduct.

The Assinaboin Indians of Montana stole a blanket from a steamer's crew, and soon after the small-pox broke out among them. The Sioux tribe filched the same from them but received that malignant disease with it, for which they are now going to war with the Assinaboines. This war and the small-pox will save the Indian agents some trouble.

Captain Rolls of the schooner Fanny, and Stephen Punt and James Beskett of the schooner Crown Point, all of Newburyport, were drowned Sept. 20 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by the upsetting of their boats, which were run down by an English vessel.

Secretary Cox has ordered that the clerks in the Interior Department shall be paid their salaries on the 15th and 30th of each month. The Secretary also grants leave of absence for eight days to the Ohio and Pennsylvania clerks who wish to go home and vote.

University and the Public Schools.

(CONCLUDED.)

The act establishing the Cornell University was passed in the Senate of New York, on the 22nd day of March, 1865. In the Assembly on the 21st day of April following, and was approved by the Governor on the 28th day of the same month. It provides that the Institution shall annually receive one student for each Assembly District of the State, free of tuition fees, or any incidental charges, except such as may be made to compensate for the damages heedlessly or purposely done by the students to the property of the University. These students are selected in consideration of their superior ability, and as a reward for superior scholarship in the Academies and Public Schools of the State. The following rules are observed in their selection:

The School Commissioner or Commissioners of each county, and the Board of Education of each city, or those performing the duties of such a Board, select annually the best scholar from each Academy and each Public school of their respective counties or cities, as candidates for the University scholarship. The candidates thus selected meet at such time and place as the Board of Supervisors appoint, and are examined by a Board, consisting of the School Commissioners of the County, or the Board of Education of the cities with such other persons as the supervisors appoint, who determine the best scholars. From these the Board of Supervisors select the number of one for each Assembly District in such county or city, and furnish the candidate thus selected with a certificate of such selection, which entitles him to admission to the University free of charge, subject to the examination and approval of the Faculty.

The cost of tuition at this institution is $10 for each Trimester, or $30 per annum.

The University of Kentucky embraces several Colleges, each under the immediate government of its own Faculty and Presiding Officer. The general supervision of the University, as a whole, is commuted to the Regent, who is elected from among the Curators. The Colleges of the University are severally styled:

1. The College of Science, Literature and the Arts.
2. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.
3. The College of the Bible.
4. The Normal College.
5. The College of Law.
6. The College of Medicine.

Each of these is divided into several Schools or Departments of Study, and each of these Departments under the immediate control of a Professor assisted when necessary by subordinate Instructors and Tutors.

In the College of the Bible, tuition is entirely free to all. In each of the other Colleges, which are organized, except that of Law, the annual cost of tuition is $30.

The act of the Legislature establishing the Agricultural and Machanical College of Kentucky as one of the Colleges of the University, provides that each Representative District in the State may send to that College, free of charge for tuition, three properly prepared students for each member the District is entitled to send to the General Assembly. Such students also have the right to receive, free of charge for tuition, the benefit of the instruction given in any College of the University, except those of Law and Medicine and the Commercial School. The young men who enjoy these privileges are selected by a majority of the Justices of the Peace in the several Districts, from whom they receive certificates. The authorities earnestly recommend to the Justices to select a Board of Teachers in each District for the examination of applicants, and to institute a system of competitive examinations, thus giving all, even the humblest youth, a chance for this State honor.

To the University of Virginia, one student is admitted from each Senatorial District of the State, free of matriculation and tuition fees and rents. This privilege, however, is meant to be restricted to those who are not able to incur the expense of their education at the institution without aid. These State students are appointed by the Faculty upon satisfactory testimonials of fitness. By way of remuneration to the State for the aid thus afforded them, they are required, on admission to sign an agreement to teach for two years after leaving the University in some of the private or public schools of the State. Ministers of the gospel are allowed to attend any of the schools of the University, without payment of fees to the Professors, and the same privilege is extended conditionally to young men preparing for the ministry.

At the University of our own State, the cost of tuition is $40 per annum, and the Trustees have ordered all the benefits of the institution, free of charge, to as many residents in the State as there are members of the most numerous branch of the General Assembly. North Carolina has not been surpassed in liberality in this respect by her more opulent sisters.

The University of North Carolina has been placed at the head of the public schools of the State. Time will be required to perfect our educational system, the general features of which are set forth in the Constitution. These schools cannot be opened without teachers. They should only be taught by first-class instructors. These must be educated in our own State, or they must be sought and obtained from abroad. It was proper first to open the University, with a department of normal instruction, and this has been done. Streams take their rise and flow down from their fountain head to irrigate and enliven the plains. Light radiates from its central luminary.

I am not inclined to conceal my real name, nor have I feared to disclose my real views upon this most important subject. All our people should be educated, whether they design to pursue the learned professions or to engage in the honorable labor of the "cornfield and cotton patch." "We must have men to make bread," but these should not be denied the blessings of intellectual and moral culture.

A calm and dispassionate interchange of views among the friends of education will go far towards awakening an interest in the popular mind, and doubtless result in the common good. If these brief communications, which have been written with all courtesy, have done no more than to attract the attention and elicit an expression of opinion from a few upon this great subject of our educational interests, one purpose of the author has been accomplished.

During the decade beginning with the year 1808, the University of North Carolina recorded 515 matriculates and 110 graduates. Begining with the year 1818, there were 1,308 matriculates and 259 graduates; with the year 1828, there were 1,005 matriculates and 146 graduates; with the year 1838, there were 1,537 matriculates and 308 graduates; with the year 1848, there were 2,923 matriculates, 448 graduates; with the year 1858, there were 1,872 matriculates and 410 graduates, making a grand total of nearly 10,000 matriculates.

During a period of twenty years, beginning with June, 1849, nearly one thousand of these were my college mates, and above three thousand have been my pupils. Many of these who were dear to me in life's spring time and whose increasing usefulness I watched with anxious and effectionate interest now rest quietly in their graves. Their names are on the record before me, and their memory is yet pleasant as the fragrance of flowers fresh fallen. Many still survive, and from them scattered all over the land, come frequently letters of congratulation and cordial greeting. One of these who fought bravely in the Southern army during the late war, writes from a Northern State, "No one entering upon a field of duty so conscientiously as yourself need have any fear of ultimate success; and I am sure the University is far better off than when it was first put into operation after the revolutionary war, and I should judge, the State authorities intend it shall prosper. With my best wishes for your success, &c." Another from the far South; "I hope, my dear sir, you have not forgotten me, as I entertain a most distinct and pleasant memory both of yourself and your class-room. Many of my classmates were killed near me in the army of Virginia, and I, myself, am writing to you with my left hand, having had my right arm amputated at the shoulder joint, at the battle of Getty-burg. T—, and J—, are near me and doing well. J— lost his left arm in the war. My brother, W—, is entirely well (though wounded in the war) and would join me in kindest wishes to you." And a classmate writes, "The University must be made a great power for good. Of its final success, in your hands, I have no doubt; not however without opposition. The press will growl, prejudice will be excited, ridicule attempted. But I hope in the genuine spirit of the Apostle, you may truly say, none of these things move me." Another class-mate, an intimate associate in the morning of our youth, now filling a position of usefulness and honor in Delaware. And recently from a college mate, a minister of the gospel, residing in a sister State, quoting in his letter to me a prayer he had just been offering in his closet for the success and prosperity of the University. And from central and eastern and western North Carolina, come these messages full of hope and encouragement. I linger yet at the old home stead, to watch and care for our common mother. And the day will yet be, when her thousands of scattered sons will send happy greetings, or return with glad hearts to rekindle the fires of their youthful aspirations, their love of virtue and liberty and science, at the shrine of their *alma mater*.—A North Carolinian, *in Sentinel*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office in the city of Norfolk, on THURSDAY, 28TH INSTANT, at 12 o'clock. E. F. TEBAULT, Secretary.
Oct. 14-2w.

NORTH CAROLINA,
CAMDEN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

T. B. Boushall, Adm'r of Mark Grandy, dec'd, *against*
Heirs at Law of said Intestate.

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

The Administrator having filed his petition in this Court, praying an order to sell certain lands belonging to said estate for purposes therein named, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abner Grandy and Thos. G. Fergell, heirs at Law, are non-residents of this State; it is hereby ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, for said heirs at Law to appear and make answer within forty-five days from the date hereof, and show cause, if any they have, why prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness, P. G. Morrisett, Clerk of Superior Court, at office at Camden C. H., this 8th day of October, A. D. 1869.

P. G. MORRISETT,
Clerk Sup'r Court.

15-6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,

Publishers and Special Agents for the North Carolinian, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, Granger's Hotel, Goldsboro', N. C.

Are authorized Agents for the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS FOR PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A large number of improved Farms, Houses and Lots in and around Elizabeth City, N. C., together with extensive tracts of unimproved Timber lands, for sale on the very lowest and best terms, by the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. Inquire at their office at this place.

Persons wishing information will address
WM. UNDERWOOD,
President.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869-4t.

U. S. TAX NOTICE.

Persons in arrears for U. S. Internal Revenue will please call on the following places and settle, thereby saving me considerable trouble and themselves considerable costs:

At Currituck C. H., Tuesday and Wednesday 19th and 20th inst.

At Camden C. H., Thursday and Friday 21st and 22d.

At Gatesville, Monday and Tuesday 25th and 26th.

At Edenton, Chowan County, Wednesday and Thursday, 27th and 28th.

At Hertford, Perquimans County, Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th.

At Elizabeth City, Pasquotank County, Monday and Tuesday, November 1st and 2d.

Persons in arrears not settling at time and place of above appointments will be immediately warranted and destrained upon.

Time of sitting, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

C. GUIRKIN, Dep. Col.
Oct. 7, 1869-2t. Internal Revenue.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

For sale at Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C., with four acres of land, two good dwellings, large new store, and various outhouses. The mill has a forty-horse power engine, two pairs of first-class burr stones, fine bolt, and two upright saws, and makes flour equal to any manufactured in the United States. The adjacent country abounds in pine wood, and the supply of the best pine, cypress, ash and other timber for sawing is inexhaustible and near by. The property is now in fine running order, and is one of the finest locations for the business of milling and merchandise in Eastern North Carolina. Title good, and possession given Jan. 1, 1870. Price $3,500, one-half cash, balance in twelve months, interest from time of possession. This property is offered at forced sale, and for less than one-half its value.

Address, GEO. D. POOL, Agent,
Land & Lumber Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD JOHN ROBINSON
Coming Again!
WITH THE
BIGGEST CIRCUS AND CARAVAN
IN THE WORLD!!

THE KING OF SHOWMEN.
JOHN ROBINSON'S
GREAT COMBINATION
CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE!
TEN SHOWS IN ONE.

THE MAMMOTH
ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT!
Including the most complete and recherche selections of beautiful
FOREIGN AND NATIVE BIRDS
And the most extensive collection of
WILD ANIMALS
In America, supported by the largest Company of
ACROBATS, LEAPERS, GYMNASTS and EQUESTRIANS
IN THE WORLD.

This stupendous enterprise, the ne plus ultra of modern exhibitions contains
150 MEN AND 250 HORSES,
FIFTY PERFORMERS,
FIVE LADY EQUESTRIENNES,
THREE POPULAR CLOWNS,
Enabling the Management to produce
STARTLING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
DARING GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,
SPECTACLES OF ORIENTAL GRANDEUR,
With the most DAZZLING SPLENDOR.

In the Zoological Department will be found
A HERD OF TAPIRS,
A LIVE BABY WHITE CAMEL,
A FLOCK OF AUSTRALIAN EMEUS,
HERD OF PORCUPINES,

Performing Elephant "EMPRESS."
Introduced by Prof. BUELL.
THREE DOUBLE HUMPED BACTRIAN CAMELS, AND THE ALPINE YAK FROM TARTARY, AND WHITE POLAR BEAR.

Prominent among the attractive talent of the Arena are such Artists as Miss Corinne, Champion Female Rider of the World; M'lle Frances, Madame Margaret, Madame Gertrude, Mess. Frank Bareback Somersault Rider; Mr. John Wilson, Mr. John Robinson, Boyd Robinson, Mons. Tabare, Mr. Geo. Sloman, W. H. Ashton and Sons, Mr. G. N. Hanson, Sig. Adolph Brandt, Mr. John Lowlow, the American Humorist and Polite Clown; Mr. Frank Robinson, Clown par excellence and modern Grimaldi; Mr. Alf. Ritchell, time-honored dispenser of Wit and Humor; Mr. Lewis Willis, the Nonpareil Lewis.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
MONS. FRANCONI,
With his Dancing Horses
"GRAY EAGLE" and "STONEWALL."
From the Hippodrome, Paris.

GRAND GRATUITOUS EXHIBITION.

A Gorgeous Ancient Pageant—The Grand Chariot of Mars, Oberon and Achilles; Living Lions in open Dens of Gold and Bronze; Knights and Gladiators, in Armor of Ancient Romans, in escort to the glittering and costly Oriental Equipages. This grand and imposing Procession will be preceded by the Chariot of Oberon, containing
THOS. CANHAM'S
OPERATIC SILVER AND STRING ORCHESTRA
Of Twenty first-class Musicians.

TWO PERFORMANCES—At 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. Admission 75 cts.; children, 50 cts.
☞ The PROCESSION will enter the city at 10 o'clock.
WILL EXHIBIT AT
Camden C. H., SATURDAY, Oct. 23d; South Mills, MONDAY, Oct. 25th; Elizabeth City, TUESDAY, Oct. 26th; Hertford, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 27th; Edenton, THURSDAY, Oct. 28th; Gatesville, FRIDAY, Oct. 29th, 1869.
☞ Remember day and date.
J. O. DAVIS, Agent.
Oct. 14-2t.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisments in this issue:

John Robinson's Circus and Menagerie is advertised. See advertisement, and on the 26th come and see Robinson's Circus.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the A. & C. Canal Company will be held in Norfolk, on the 28th inst.

See Court notice in matter of T. B. Boushall, Adm'r of Mark Catady, decd.

Local and Personal.

☞ Mr. CLARK continues to place us under obligations for California papers.

☞ Mr. GRIFFIN's new paling add to the beauty of Main Street. Our friend MEARS knows his business.

☞ Our young townsman, Mr. J. P. GRANDY, is painting his store, corner of Water and Fearing streets.

☞ An old saying, but a true one, that "the way to make money is to save it;" and the way to save it is to buy your goods at the Yankee Store.

☞ A revival of religion is in progress at the Methodist Church in this place, conducted by Rev. Mr. WRIGHT, assisted by Rev. G. W. NOLLEY.

☞ Sheriff WOOD is after tax-payers (or rather, those who haven't paid) with a "sharp stick." After the 25th inst., he will distrain. Get out some corn, sell it and pay your taxes.

☞ Those who complain because they have to pay certain charges in addition to their U. S. tax, ought to be charitable enough to remember that Col. GUTHRIE, the Deputy Collector, has duties to perform that are inperative.

☞ The revival at the A. M. E. Church closed last week—many persons having been converted. Much interest was taken in the meetings. We noticed that the whites attended, large numbers of ladies and gentlemen of that race filling the galleries.

☞ We learn that G. W. CHARLES, Esq., of this township, lost a milch cow, a few nights since—some person or persons killing and appropriating her to his or their own use. We hope these cow-slayers may be caught and brought to the "condign."

☞ The Register of Deeds issued the following marriage licenses during the month of September: George R. Harvey and Mary F. Seymour; Aaron Etheridge and Catharine Wilson; Joseph Albertson and Mary Curtis; John T. Davis and Luvenia Lister.

☞ Our Representative in Congress, the Hon. C. L. COBB, returned home on Sunday, from New York. His many friends here were pleased to see him, and we are happy in being able to inform those at a distance that he is in the enjoyment of fine health.

☞ We learn that the pupils of Mt. Hermon Sabbath School will hold a Pic Nic on the last Saturday in this month. Arrangements are making to the end that all may have a good time—the children and their parents, as well as their friends, who will be expected to visit Little River on the occasion.

☞ We are informed that Mrs. ASHER lost several pairs of shoes on Saturday night last. Her customer first wanted mens' shoes; these being shown him, he desired women's, and while Mrs. A. was about to exhibit some of the latter, her customer concluded the first would do, and made tracks, forgetting to pay for the pairs he took along.

☞ Mr. VAUGHAN, the County Examiner, is at work. He would be pleased to have citizens present at the examination of candidates for teachership. Several ladies and gentlemen have been furnished with certificates. We like the manner in which Mr. V. conducts the examination. He sees to it that the candidate understands the Grammar of our language.

☞ The Public School (white) in this place opened on Tuesday, the 12th—the accomplished Misses DOHERTY, the teachers. We believe this is the first school established under the act providing for a system of public instruction. Teachers for the colored were examined on yesterday, and their school will begin in a few days.

☞ Capt. Jos. LAWRENCE has purchased one-half of the Ship-yard formerly owned by Col. MARTIN, and now worked by Capt. TAYLOR, and will resume the business of ship building and repairing. Capt. L. is a skillful and faithful workman. We regard his resumption of business as an indication of returning prosperity to our shipping interests.

☞ The polite Agent of the Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company at this place, Mr. KENYON, having kindly given us an opportunity to go to the Court at Camden C. H., by sending a steamer, we paid our friends over the river a visit on Friday night last. The evening entertainment was highly creditable to the getters-up. We shall make no invidious distinctions, but simply say that all acted well their parts. We were well pleased with the Concert, that we could not criticise, if we could. The "fair women, and brave men" were getting ready for a cotillon, when the boat blew her whistle, and we had to "travel."

☞ We call attention to the communication from Roanoke Island. Doubtless the Captain of the "Wild Cat" would be out and pay for a license were there a person near authorized to receive the same: but we learn that the Sheriff of Currituck has no deputy near the Island, and presume the same can be said of the Sheriffs of Tyrrell and Hyde. It is to be hoped that the General Assembly will no longer listen to those who, without good reason, oppose the erection of a new county in that section. With the proposed county seat revenue would be saved to the people. The people desire it: then why should not them have it?

☞ Lost—a large brass key. The finder will please leave it at this office.

☞ We have learned that the Trustees of the Colored Normal School have purchased a lot from Judge BROOKS adjoining the lot of M. B. CULPEPPER, Esq., on Hines street, 160 by 92 feet, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and a suitable building will be erected so soon as the plan and specifications are drawn.

☞ As will be seen by the huge posters on the walls around the city and the double-column advertisement in this day's paper, John Robinson's Circus and Menagerie will be here on Tuesday the 26th, the grand *matinee* occuring at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The prosperity of any establishment catering to the public taste is always indicated by the extent of advertising done, and its merits is judged accordingly.

Too much in commendation of "old John Robeson's" exhibitions cannot well be said if we accept the one-half our most valuable exchanges say. The New York *Clipper*, in a late issue says, and it is authority beyond question in such matters, that "the entertainment was worthy of such liberal patronage, as it is one of the finest circuses that have appeared in our city for many years. The equestrian performances of Mlle. Cordelia were superb, and displayed an intrepidity and *abandon* most remarkable. That of Mlle. Frances was also fine. The four-horse bare-back riding of Wilson elicited great applause, and Mons. Franconi, with his trained steed, Grey Eagle, and also Mlle. Gertrude, with her mare Lucy Bertram, were hailed with enthusiastic plaudits. The elephant, jugglery and tight-rope performances were highly enjoyed, and the trained deer, with its Indian rider, was a new and pleasing feature introduced. The zoological and aviary department is the largest collection ever seen in New York.

The menagerie is not only now the largest in the world, but embraces many specimens never seen before in this part of the world. Some of them are intended especially for the edification and entertainment of the people South this coming winter. A giraffe or horned horse; the white lama, double-humpied milk-white baby camel, and other rare curiosities, are all new here, and, in conjunction with the other choice natural specimens, make up the completest, choicest and most excellent zoological display to be found anywhere.

But the well-known popularity and ripe experience of this oldest of American showman is a full guaranty that his immense pavilion will be crowded to overflowing upon the occasion of each performance. Read the advertisement.

Sir Samuel Baker's expedition to the sources of the Nile started on August 18th, and consists of 1,700 persons.

The Spanish press generally applaud the King of Portugal's action in denying his candidacy for the Spanish throne.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Oct. 9.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on October 3, 80° in shade.
" " October 7, 50°
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—67°.
Rain, on the 3d.

DEATHS.

HORTON.—Died, in this place, on the 10th inst., Mary Horton, in the 74th year of her age.

HAUGHTON.—Died, at her residence, in Plymouth, N. C., on Saturday, Oct. 9th, 1869, Mrs. MARGARET T. HAUGHTON, mother of Rev. T. B. Haughton; aged 75 years, 6 months and 8 days.

For many years a communicant of the Church, "She died in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope."

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	25 @ 50
" Dried pr. lb.	5 @ 6
Beef Hams—Dried, pr. lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side pr. lb.	24
" Rib side	20
" Shoulder	18
" Hams, country	20
" sugar-cured	18 @ 20
Butter—Country "	30 @ 35
" N. Y. State	30 @ 35
Beeswax—pr. lb.	25
Beans—white Navy,	4 bush. 3.50
Corn—new, pr. bu.	70
Cheese—pr. lb.	15 @ 20
Chickens—Spring pr. doz.	2.00
Cotton yarns—Mock "	40
" in seed, pr. lb.	25
" in bale,	30
" in list,	30
Peaches—Dried, pr. lb.	20
Eggs—pr. doz.	20
Flour—Super. " bbl.	12.00
" Extra	6.00 @ 7.00
" Family	10.00 @ 12.00
Fish—Drum pickled pr. bbl.	5.00 @ 6.00
" " dried	2.00 @ 3.00
" Herring pr bbl	4.00 @ 5.00
" " "	2.00 @ 10.00
" " dried "	3.00
Feathers—pr. lb.	50
Flaxseed—pr bu.	1.50 @ 2.00
Hides—dry pr lb.	12 @ 15
" green "	10
Iron—Old cast pr cwt.	5.00
" Wrought "	7.00
Lard—pr lb.	14 @ 15
Lumber—Heart pine pr 1000 ft	18.00 @ 20.00
" Cypress "	18.00 @ 20.00
" Sap "	12.00 @ 15.00
" Lath "	3.00
Lime—Rockland pr bbl.	2.50
" Shell "	2.50
Meal—pr bu. 50 lbs	1.10 @ 1.20
Oats, new—pr bu.	70
Pork—Black pr bbl	50 to 55
Black Eyed Peas	1.00 to 1.10
Pork—Mess	20.00
Potatoes—New pr bbl	1.00 @ 1.25
" Sweet pr bu.	50 to 60
Rags—pr lb.	3 @ 4
Rails—Juniper pr 1000	30.00 to 35.00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. pr 1000	2.25 to 2.50
" 12 "	2.25 to 4.50
Salt—pr sack, 3 bu.	2.25 to 2.50
Wheat—new, white,	1.50 @ 1.75
" red,	1.50 @ 1.75
Wood—pr cord	4.00 @ 5.00
Wine—Sacramento pr gal.	2.00 to 3.00
Whiskey—pr gal.	2.00 to 3.00
Yeapon—pr lb.	1.75 to 2.00

New York Market.

Money easy at 5@7 per cent. Sterling 109¾. Gold 136¼. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 110¾. U. S. 10-40s 111. North Carolina 6s, 73½; new, 72. Cotton 22c. Flour—superfine from $5.55 to $8.50; extra South'n $5.75 to $7.50. Wheat—Winter red Western inferior to prime $1.34@1.46; Illinois $1.28@1.33. Corn heavy; mixed Western 95@1.03. Pork firm at $34.25. Lard heavy; middling uplands 23c. Whisky unchanged. Rosin quiet; strained and higher; Pecia Rico 12@13. Spirits turpentine 44@45c. Freights dull. Naval Stores—Spirits turpentine, per steam, 34½@35c.; on deck, 34c.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 22½c. Flour quiet and favors buyers except for low grades. Wheat quiet; prices favor buyers. Oats active. Rye 1.15@1.20. Pork quiet. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whiskey quiet at 92½@1.02½.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk, Wednesday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.

Schr Spray, Roberts, Newbern, fish.
Schr Surmount, Gray, Hatteras, fish.
Schr Jane, Hooper, Hatteras, light.
Schr J T Willis, Chadwick, Beaufort, mullets.
Schr Surprise, Bell, Winton, staves.
Schr Camden Union, Rhodes, Pitch Landing, tar and shingles.
Schr J W Hinton, Simmons, New York, coal.
Steamer George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, to D S S T Co.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Roanoke Island, oysters.
Schr Elia, Roughton, Alligator, shingles.
Schr Vesta, Gray, Kennykeet, fish.
Schr Sue Cumming, Lyon, Scuppernong, shingles and cotton.
Schr Tenic and Alice, French, Edenton, light.
Sloop Goldy, French, Edenton, light.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Elizabeth City, Harney, to Norfolk, Monday and Friday, freight and passengers, by D S S T Co.
Steamer George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, by D S S T Co.
Schr Spray, Roberts, Edenton, light.
Schr Jane, Hooper, Hatteras, light.
Schr Surmount, Gray, Hatteras, light.
Schr Surprise, Bell, Norfolk, staves.
Schr Camden Union, Rhodes, tar and shingles, Norfk.
Schr Adamantine, Wise, shingles, W I.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, light, Roanoke Island.
Schr Elia, Roughton, light, Alligator.
Schr Vesta, Gray, corn, Kennykeet.
Schr Sue Cumming, Lyon, Baltimore, shingles and cotton.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF GATES COUNTY.

John F. Parker plaintiff
vs. Attachment
Charles B. Parker, deft.

In the above action, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff,

I. That the defendant, Charles B. Parker, is a resident of another State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That the defendant has property in this State.

It is ordered:

I. That service of summons be made by publication in the NORTH CAROLINIAN once a week, for six weeks successively, commanding the defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Gatesville on the fourth Monday after the first Monday of October, 1869, then and there to answer the complaint of the plaintiff a copy of which will be filed in the office of the Superior Court Clerk.

Witness, R. B. G. Cowper, Clerk of said Court, at office in Gatesville, the 2nd day of September 1869.

R. B. G. COWPER,
Clerk Sup. Court, Gates Co.

11-6t

ATTACHMENT.—

William C. Overby, Adm'r
for Sarah Ballance,
vs. Justice's Court,
Joseph Bonner. Pasquotank County.

Marshall Jones, & Co.

The defendants above named will hereby take notice that on this the 16th day of September, 1869, a conditional judgment was rendered against them and C. M. Jennings, garnishee, for the sum of Thirty-five Dollars, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1869, until paid, in favor of the above named Plaintiff, as also for the sum of Seven dollars and sixty cents costs; and ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a paper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, for four successive weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear and answer within forty days, and show cause, if any they can, why judgment final shall not be rendered. Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

WM. KRAUSS, J. P.

12 4w. [Pr's fee $5.00.]

NOTICE.

To Dr.—Butts the heir at law of Fanny Timberlake and the heirs at law of Camilla Loyal and Fanny Currier; Nathaniel, Thomas and John Lee; Nathaniel and Samuel Moore; William Penny, Alexander, Virginius, Joseph and Arthur Hall; John R. Butt, Mary Cooper, Eliza Wilson, Thomas Butt, Dr. Horace Butt, Martha Scott, Cassandra Jordan, family Levey, heirs at law of Arthur Butt, formerly of Norfolk, State of Virginia:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Dr. John S. Butt, late of Perquiman county, North Carolina, died leaving a last Will and Testament, which has been duly proven that the undersigned, who was named executor therein, has duly qualified as such; that by the terms of the will the Testator directs a certain tract of land lying near Woodville, in said County, containing about one hundred acres, with the improvements thereon, to be sold and the proceeds to be equally divided among the heirs at law of the said Arthur Butt; that prior to his death he executed a deed for the same land to the parties to this notice (heretofore named herein) and delivered it to the undersigned, to be delivered after his, the Testator's death, to said purchasers, upon their releasing his estate from all liabilities on account of his indebtedness to the estate of the said Arthur Butt, deceased.

Said parties are therefore notified that unless they signify to the undersigned their acceptance of said deed, upon the terms upon which it was delivered to him, on or before the 29th day of November, 1869, at Hertford, in the county and State aforesaid, that he will on that day and before the Court House door, offer at sale, at public auction, the aforesaid tract of land, required by the terms of said Will; and proceed to dispose of the fund as the law may direct, and in accordance with the provisions of said Will.

JAMES W. MULLEN, Jr.,
Executor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 23, 1869.—4t

NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

John S. Borges, Adm'r of Mary Wilkins,
against
The Heirs at Law of said Intestate and the University of North Carolina, and to the said Court.

The Administrator of Mary Wilkins having filed a petition in this Court praying an order to sell certain land belonging to said estate, for purposes therein named, and it appearing that there are no heirs at law of the said intestate known to said Administrator; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, for the space of six weeks, for the heirs at law of the said Mary Wilkins if there should be any, or the Attorney of the Trustees of the said University, to appear and make answer within forty-five days from and after the 23rd day of September, 1869, and show cause, if any they have, why Petitioner's prayer shall not be granted.

Witness, W. E. VAUGHAN, Clerk of said Court, at office in Elizabeth City, Oct. 1st, 1869.

WM. E. VAUGHAN,
Clerk Sup'r Court.

15-6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

T. Wilson, Adm'r of N. Bagley, decd,
against
Thos. N. Bagley, Quinton Bagley, Nathan Bagley, Jr., Mollie E. Bagley and Laura Hudgins.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that Thos. N. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley, are non-residents of the State; it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, that the said parties appear at the next Term of the Superior Court for said county, to be held at the Court House in Hertford, on the 4th Monday after the first Monday in October, 1869, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Special Action, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

EDW. C. CHAMBERSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.

15-6w.

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT

letters of administration upon the estate of Jeremiah D. Stookey, decd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before Oct. 10th, 1870; and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15-tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT

letters of administration upon the estate of Hezekiah Jackson, decd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before Oct. 10th, 1870; and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15-tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT

letters of administration upon the estate of Edmund H. Chancey, decd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th of October, 1870; and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15-tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT

letters of administration, de bonis non, upon the estate of Edmund H. Chancey, decd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th of October, 1870; and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15-tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT

letters of administration upon the estate of Newton Sawyer, decd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th of October, 1870; and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15-tf

NOTICE.—HAVING TAKEN OUT

letters of administration upon the estate of Levi Munden, decd, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit the same to me, properly authenticated, on or before the 10th Oct., 1870; and persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 6, 1869. 15-tf

COUNTY ORDERS ISSUED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

FROM JULY 13th, 1868, TO SEPTEMBER 10th, 1869.

No.			
2	W Etheridge,	Cancelled,	$ 40 00
11	S Mallory,	"	40 00
5	W E Kennedy, (Old,)	"	53 00
6	P A Vaughan.	Cancelled,	34 00
7	"	"	39 00
8	"	"	39 00
10	"	"	15 00
11	John Stanton,	"	144 40
12	A P White,	"	21 00
13	G W Cobb,	"	19 75
14	"	"	61 00
17	Cobb & Culpepper,	Cancelled,	35 00
18	" "	"	4 50
17	John Hollowell,	"	4 50
18	James White,	"	31 00
19	Simeon Ferguson,	"	2 50
20	J R Robertson,	"	90
21	Edmund Daily,	Cancelled,	24 75
22	T D Pendleton,	"	23 79
24	W Morris,	Cancelled,	104 15
24	J L Wood,	"	12 00
25	W Etheridge,	"	19 50
26	John W Sawyer, (Old,)	"	73 05
27	W H Weatherly,	Cancelled,	75 00
28	C A Nash,	"	75 00
29	Griffin M Jennings, (Old,)	"	6 45
30	C W Grandy,	"	20 00
31	W W Griffin,	"	31 66
32	W E Vaughan,	"	13 33
33	———	Cancelled,	13 00
34	———	"	1 50
35	J M Wheelhed,	Cancelled,	109 00
37	"	"	100 00
38	"	"	50 00
39	"	"	50 00
40	Isaiah Simpson, (mistake in Tax List,)		200 00
41	Selim Sutton,		1 00
42	John Sherlock, (mis-		2 00
43	R Madrin,	Cancelled,	1 58
44	Aaron Dance,	"	25 59
45	R Snowden, (mistake		1 00
	Tax List,)	Cancelled,	1 58
45	Ed Markham, do. do.	"	2 50
47	W Etheridge,	"	59 44
48	James Price, (mist. Tax List,)		2 83
49	W F White,	Cancelled,	3 80
50	Dis Colgson & McIntosh,	"	12 00
51	Frank Vaughan,		3 00
52	J L Ball,	Cancelled,	3 00
53	R A Sawyer,	"	3 00
54	T W Smith,	"	3 00
55	W F Weatherly,	"	3 00
56	J M Morgan,	"	3 00
57	R P Smith,	"	3 00
58	Silas Sutton,	"	3 00
59	Solomon Reid,	"	3 00
60	W B Pritchard,	"	3 00
61	Z nas Fearing,	"	3 00
62	Peter Johnston,	Cancelled,	16 50
63	Ludford Colston, (Old,)	"	
64	Dr Cahoon, (Old)	"	45 00
65	T F Daw upon, (Old,)	"	10 00
66	S C Clark, (Dismissed case,)		4 70
67	Sheriff, do. do.	Cancelled,	14 88
68	J W Albertson, do. do.	"	6 55
69	S A Williams, do. do.	"	4 00
70	David Lowe, do. do.	"	3 00
71	Jas Cartwright,	"	7 58
72	J S Sawyer,	Cancelled,	7 00
73	W Harding,	"	1 10
74	H H Perry,	"	2 80
75	A Wood,	"	2 80
76	W Gatling,	"	2 33
77	Wiley Mitchell,	"	1 43
78	Chas Perry,	"	2 43
79	R C Gregory, (Old,)	"	2 43
80	W Sanderlin,	Cancelled,	1 85
—	John Bell Kite,	"	2 00
—	Henry Lane,	"	1 85
—	Jos Turner,	"	1 10
—	C W Grandy,	"	1 10
80	G D Pool, Com'r,	Cancelled,	79 20
81	C W Hollowell, "	"	72 00
82	G W Price, "	"	66 00
83	W A Price, "	Cancelled,	76 00
84	W F Sanders, "	"	33 00
85	T O Toy, (mistake		
	in Tax List,)	Cancelled,	2 00
86	J W Towe, do. do.	"	2 00
87	John Davis,	"	1 20
88	James Luton, (mist.		
	Tax List,)		1 00
89	Jos Robinson, do. do.	"	2 00
90	R Smithson,		15 00
91	W C Davis,		11 00
92	J Overton,		1 50
93	J Johnston,		1 50
94	J P White,		1 50
95	J E Perry,		1 50
96	E H Lassiter,		1 50
97	James Munden,		1 50
98	R B Reid, (mistake		
	Tax List,)	Cancelled,	2 00
99	E Stanton,	"	3 00
100	Sheriff,	Cancelled,	410 40
102	Harvey Delon,	"	3 20
103	Dr Dillard, (Double		6 82
	Tax remitted,)	Cancelled,	1 58
104	C W Hollowell, (Old,)	"	24 80
105	T D Pendleton, (Old,)	"	43 00
106	J Gaskin,	"	255 76
107	Martin Davis, (Double		
	Tax remit.)	Cancelled,	75
108	W Keaton, (Old,)	"	3 20
109	P Johnston,	"	21 66
110	R White, (Old,)	"	20 00
111	" "	"	20 00
112	" "	"	20 00
113	" "	"	20 00
114	" "	"	20 00
115	" "	"	20 00
116	" "	"	20 00
117	" "	"	20 00
118	" "	"	20 00
119	" "	"	20 00
120	James Jackson, (mist. Tax List,)		23 09
121	A Stanford,		1 72
122	S S Jones,		1 50
123	J M Hinton,		1 50
124	W Williams, Jr.,		1 50
125	W D Morgan,		1 50
126	Miles Davis, (mist. Tax List,)		1 50
127	William Dolon, do. do.		2 00
128	F Vaughan, do. do.		2 00
129	James Warren,		3 23
130	W F Martin, (mist. Tax List,)		37 86
131	Jere. Sawyer, do. do. Cancelled,)		44 25
131	Seth Jackson, (mist. Tax List,)		5 00
132	W Etheridge,	Cancelled,	4 00
133	W A Price,	"	22 00
134	W C Davis, (Old,)	"	25 00
134	J L Wood,	"	12 50
135	Wood & Peterson,	"	13 46
136	W H Clark,	"	77 60
137	C Guirkin,	"	21 13
138	"	"	57 00
139	"	"	25 00
140	"	"	25 00
141	"	"	25 00
142	"	"	25 00
143	J L Wood,		25 33
145	R Madrin,	Cancelled,	42 00
145	W Etheridge,	"	47 00
146	N C Land & Lumber Co.		37 50
147	W Jackson,		50 00
148	W C Grandy, Jr,		4 05
149	S Overman,		37 50
150	N C Land & Lumber Co.		3 00
151	L C Dashiell, (mist. in Tax,)		7 50
152	J L Wood, do. do.		21 00
153	F Vaughan,		10 00
154	J L Wood,		5 00
155	Sharon Rogerson,		12 10
156	G W Charles,		3 60
157	"		19 90
158	G W Cobb & Co, (Old,)		102 50
159	W Etheridge,		12 60
160	G W Bell,		13 48
161	"		10 00
162	Sheriff,		10 00
163	W A Price,		105 55
164	Dr W G Pool,		20 00
165	G D Pool,		181 50
166	Griffin & Jackson,	Cancelled,	28 60
167	J L Wood,		23 69
168	Wood & Peterson,		94 10
169	T J Murden, (Old,)		38 00
170	J W Gregon (Old,)	Cancelled,	6 00
171	"	do.	120 00
172	W Etheridge,		20 00
173	E Johnston,		37 50
174	J N Robinson,		1 60
175	"		15 00
176	W J Munden,		14 70
177	J S Jones,		35 00
178	W E Vaughan,		10 00
179	W Etheridge,		34 86
180	G P Sawyer,		13 67
181	P Johnston,		10 00
182	Elias Britt,		8 00
183	J R Perry,		3 20
184	Jos Sawyer,		37 09
185	Abram Alexander,		19 09
186	J R Perry,		7 60
187	Wood & Peterson,		8 00
188	W E Vaughan,		3 60
189	J R Lister,		10 00
190	J H Jones, Dismissed Case, 1868,		2 60
191	D W Jones, do. do.		2 60
192	R F Jennings,		18 60
193	M Stokely,		18 00
194	S Overman,		18 00
195	J W Wood,		10 00
196	F M Godfrey,		10 00
197	C Grandy,		18 50
198	S J Halstead,		75 00
199	J S Jones,		10 00
200	W D Morgan,		1 50
201	P Johnston,		9 20
202	W Etheridge,		23 50
	R F Overman,		51 24
	F Vaughan,		15 00
	W H Pritchard,		10 00
	W Krauss,		26 00
	John S Borges,		8 00
	W A Price,		30 00
	C D Rattle,		151 50
	J L Wood,		2 00
	W H Peele,		13 46
	C W Grandy,		5 60
	W C Wright,		4 70
	J H Mitchell,		3 00
	S M Stokely,		4 80
	Wood & Peterson,		2 50
	J W Albertson,		2 99
	J W Wood,		3 00
	Wood & Peterson,		5 50
	L S Sanderlin,		3 20
	Lofty Pritchard,		3 10
	Eliza A Pritchard,		2 50
	J S Wilcox,		3 20
	J Mell Whitaker,		1 60
	Ris Lindsay,		2 40
	J M Mitchell,		1 80
	Elihu J Sutton,		2 40
	G W Cobb,		3 20
	D Johnston,		1 80
	John Pailin (of Nix,)		1 60
			2 80
			$ 6,575 70

Dismissed Cases Fall Term Court, 1868.

Dismissed Cases Spring Term Court, 1869.

COMMISSIONERS.

G. D. Pool,	48 meetings,	144 00
	4 days' issuing bonds,	12 00
	1 day extending fi. fa.	
	unes Tax List,	3 00
C. W. Hollowell,	33 meetings,	99 00
	mileage,	13 20
G. W. Price,	42 meetings,	126 00
	4 days " extending	
	Fairey Tax List,	12 00
W. A. Price,	42 meetings,	126 00
W. F. Sanders,	27 meetings,	81 00
	mileage,	54 00
		$ 6,518 70

ABSTRACT OF COUNTY FINANCES.

To amount of County orders issued in lieu of "Old" orders, $ 807 70
" amount of orders issued on mistakage of Tax List, 1868, 140 39
" amount of orders issued on Dismissed State Cases, 159 56
" amount orders allowed for all expenses of County from July 16, '68, to Sept 10, '69, [14 mos.] 5,411 08
" amount of "Old" orders, Jury Tickets, &c., &c., outstanding. 3,404 00
$ 9,922 70

By new County orders rejected, $ 3,696 00
" County orders, new and old, Jury Tickets and other evidences of County indebtedness now outstanding. 6,226 70
$ 9,922 70

NOTE.—There are outstanding against the County, in Bonds running from one year to seven [none yet due,] $ 5,000 00
The amount of Tax levied by County Court, March Term, 1868, for County purposes. 10,500 00
[Only half of above amount was collected by order of Commissioners.]

The amount levied by Commissioners for present year in payment of County debt and for all other County purposes, $ 10,754 45

CHARLES GUTHRIE,
13-4t. Board Commissioners Pasquotank County.

BANKING & INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States. Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N. C.

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Park Bank Building,
214 and 216 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, conducts its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869–3m.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.
RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cash'r*;
D

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Transplanting in Autumn.

The question is often asked. What is the best time in autumn to set out trees? Can we do it while the leaves are yet green, or wait till near winter, after they have fallen? The answer may be: Do it whenever the work can be well done, and when the soil is in proper condition as to dryness, for working properly. If done early, the leaves must be all first carefully stripped off, to prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture. We have known trees to have been entirely spoiled in a few hours by wilting, from carelessness in not removing the leaves when taken up.

In the Northern States, nurserymen usually commence digging by the first of October. Some trees have entirely ceased growing by this time, including generally cherries, plums and standard pears. If the leaves are removed, they may now be taken up and transplanted, as well as at any time in autumn or the following spring. Others have not fully completed the ripening of the young wood, which is effected through the assistance of the leaves. The only harm done in taking them up at this time is in giving immatured shoots on some parts of the trees, instead of those well ripened and hardened; and the result will be that some of the tips may be nipped by the frosts of winter; or they will not start in Spring with so much certainty of vigor. Hardy kinds, such as the apple, will not be much injured in this way; and the peach, although tender, should be shortened back in spring in any case.

It will be safe, therefore, with a few exceptions, to take up trees any time after the first of October—care being taken to do the work well, as already indicated.

The soil should be in such condition as to be easily made fine and mellow, so that it may be filled in perfectly among the roots without having interstices. Staking against wind, or effecting the same purpose by a small mound of earth about the stem, should not be omitted.

We have never succeeded better than by taking up trees about mid-autumn, heeling them in by burying the roots and half the stems for wintering, and setting out early in spring. They, however, do quite as well set out in autumn, provided they are hardy sorts, and the site is not a windy one. In heeling in for winter, it is absolutely essential to fill in all the interstices among the roots very compactly with fine earth. Many trees are needlessly lost by carelessness in this particular. The roots are injured by dryness or mouldiness, and mice find easy access among the cavities. To exclude mice effectually the heeling ground should be clean and a smooth mound of earth raised on all sides about the trees.—*John J. Thomas.*

Keeping Cider Sweet.

Cider is deteriorated, both from care of the fruit and from impurity of the cask. If the apples are permitted to remain until there is considerable decay, the taste of decay will be transmitted through all the fermentation of the juice. A pure sweet tasp can only be derived from sound fruit. Secondly, sufficient care is seldom used as to the cask; fresh liquor casks are the most desirable. A good mode of treatment for other casks is the following: Soak for one or two days, rinsing thoroughly, put in one or two buckets of water with a couple of spoonfuls of saleratus. Cork tight and let it remain, with occasional shakings, for twenty-four hours; turn off the saleratus water and fill immediately with cider.

As the fermentation takes place, the object is to cork the casks tightly, as soon as the pressure will not endanger it; this is a nice point of observation with each barrel. If it be strongly iron-bound, it will bear closing much earlier, thus keeping the cider sweeter and more lively through its entire drawing. The preservation of cider in this condition consists in checking the first fermentation, by pressure, before it is fully complete, and thus preventing the second. The cask should be completely air-tight, as any leakage will allow the change to proceed. If bottled at this stage it will retain indefinitely without change.

Another mode of checking fermentation, is said to be a very good way of preparing champagne cider, is to put three gallons of strained honey or twenty-four pounds of white sugar into a cask containing one hundred gallons of good cider; stir them up well, and set aside for a week. Clarify the cider with half a gallon of skimmed milk, or one-quater of a pound isinglass or finely prepared gelatine, Cox's is the best, being an import of preparation, dissolved in hot water, and add four gallons of pure spirits. After two or three days, bottle the clear cider, and it will become sparkling.

The oiling process is another mode of checking fermentation, which consists in pouring into the bung hole of a barrel about half a pint of clear sperm oil, or, if preferred, the same quantity of sweet oil. The oil should be warm when poured in, to enable it to spread in a thin coat over the surface, and keep spreading as the cider is drawn down, thereby preventing the air from coming in contact with the surface of the cider, and converting it into acetic acid, or vinegar. We have long been familiar with this plan, particularly in storing cider in old oil casks; such casks impart no flavor to the cider, and will keep it stand as bottled cider for any desired length of time.—*Prof. Loomis.*

Browsing Stock.

Those who reside in regions where timber is plentiful and of little or no commercial value can carry cattle and sheep through the winter by supplying them with brows daily. The trees suitable for this purpose are sugar maple, beech, basswood and birch. Cattle and sheep will leave the best of hay to feed on the buds and tender twigs of these trees, and we have known them to come out in the spring in fine condition, on this food, with an occasional feed of corn in the ear.

Where land is being cleared up, this aid is readily supplied, as the chopping is usually done in the winter season; but where this is the case, let trees be felled daily and the limbs chopped down, so that the stock can reach the twigs readily, and they will get along finely. The safest way is to fell the trees before the stock is let out of their enclosure, lest being on hand when the trees fall, they should be injured or killed in the operation.—*Rural New Yorker.*

To Have Eggs in Winter.

A Kansas man says: "I let my hens huddle together in some corner, and not let them roost, and get plenty of eggs. I had about twenty hens; my hen house was a rough shed, eight feet square, and a window and door on the east. I took down all the roosting poles, leaving the nest boxes only. With a few short I made a small board shed, about four feet square, on the south side of the large one, and covered it with corn fodder. Straw is better. I made a hole for the hens to pass from the house into the small one. The result was my hens continued to lay all through the cold weather.

You will have to drive them in a few times at first; they will soon learn to go in themselves. Put in wood ashes occasionally to keep them free from vermin. There are a great many who are not able to build an extensive hennery, but any one can fix up a place like this in an hour or so, with very little expense.

Milk for Butter in Winter.

Dairy maids should remember that milk, in order to throw up cream, must have a certain temperature. Where the thermometer is the index, about seventy degrees. It will not do to put milk in the cellar at this season of the year, because they contain, most likely, vegetables and fruit; every farmer's cellar should contain a full supply of these, not only for family use, but also to sell in spring. No good butter can be made when milk is exposed to the effluvia arising from vegetables. When new milk has been strained, place the pans, or, if you please, the tin pail on the stove and heat the milk almost to the boiling point; then place it on the shelves in the buttery. The cream will rise soon and the milk will keep sweet.

In order to sour cream sufficient for churning, it often becomes necessary to add a little of the buttermilk from the churning. Remember that the temperature of the cream at the time of churning should be about sixty-two degrees. Thermometers are so cheap now-a-days, every dairy maid should have one handy. One sufficiently accurate for the purpose may be obtained for about seventy-five cents.

If your churning will "not come" readily, it often helps it to add a little common salt—about one-half the quantity required for the amount of butter produced from the cream in churn.—*Rural World.*

Look to Your Compost Heaps.

Farmers whose land is partially worn out, and who depend on the manure they make from year to year for paying crops, will do well to gather all the waste vegetable matter they possibly can and throw it into their compost heaps. We do not recommend to do this, except at times when no work is pressing.

All vegetable matter should be cut when green, and a load of weeds, before going to seed, will more than pay for cutting and gathering them in the manure they will make. A load thrown occasionally into the hog pen will give a good return. The fall of the year, during a dry time, is the season to cart muck from low, wet places, and place it in ridges near your barns, to be ameliorated by the frosts of winter, and in the spring to be placed in layers in the compost heap—a layer of muck, then a layer of stable manure, and so on, with a covering of muck in a roof shape, to carry off rain, will make excellent manure after laying over one season. *Ohio Farmer.*

A Real Charm.

A young farmer found that he was getting poorer and poorer every day. He went to a friend to ask his advice. This friend with a very grave face, said: "I know a charm that will cure all that; take this little cup, and drink it every morning of the water you must get at the chrystal spring. But remember, you must draw it yourself, at 5 o'clock, or the charm will be broken."

Next morning the farmer walked across his fields, for the spring was at the farther end of the estate. Seeing a neighbor's cows which had broken through the fence and were feeding on his pasture, he turned them out and mended his fence. The laborers were not yet at hand. When they came loitering after their proper time, they were startled at seeing master up so early.

"Oh," said he, "I see how it is; it comes of getting up in time."

This early rising soon became a habit; his walk and cup of water gave him an appetite for breakfast, and the people were, like himself, early at work. He saw that the advice his friend had given him was good as it was simple, for the charm that saved him was early rising.

Save Your Seed.

Farmers, Gardeners and House-keepers should never forget to save the seed of everything they grow and the very best seed they can pick out. Like produces like. Good healthy seed produces good healthy plants, and best varieties are always the cheapest. Ladies should save their flower seeds also, and garden seeds of all sorts. Pick them carefully and preserve them in neat paper bags, neatly labelled. It is a good plan to exchange seeds, as far from home as possible. Growing from the same stock does not do so well either in the vegetable or animal world.

Felons on the Finger.

Many persons are liable to extreme suffering from felons on the finger. These afflictions are not only very painful, but not unfrequently occasion permanent crippling of the member affected. The following simple decoction is recommended as a sure cure for the distressing ailment: Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork and beef, dry it in an oven, then pound it fine and mix it with spirits of turpentine in equal parts. Put it on a rag and wrap it around the thumb, and as it gets dry put on some more, and in twenty-four hours, we are assured, the felon will be dead.

Dr. McClure, of Philadelphia, a Veterinary surgeon who has the care of several hundred horses, informs the Practical Farmer that he has never known the following prescription to fail of curing colic in horses: "Aromatic spirits of ammonia, half an ounce; Laudinum, one and a half ounces; mix with one pint of water, and administer. If not relieved, repeat the dose."

The New England Homestead, of August 7, says: "The corn crop which is improving, is still backward and in places quite unpromising. Tobacco has taken a start within a few days and is looking much better than it did a few weeks ago. Those who are cultivating it will have a busy time during the next few weeks."

The Viceroy of Egypt is said to have in operation two hundred sets of steam plowing machinery of the largest class, by means of which the recent remarkable increase in Egyptian cotton production has been attained, and the quality of the fibre improved.

It is poor economy to neglect making the most manure out of what grows on the farm. Vegetable manures never fail to fertilize the soil, and add to the enlargement of crops.

Wanted for winter reading for young men—Biographies of forty of the best English and American farmers, their methods and their gains.

Tennessee has contracted at San Francisco for 20,000 Chinese for farm hands, Mississippi for 25,000. They are to be paid $20 a month.

Chicago sends her compliments to San Francisco and a car-load of butter. The Pacific city returns thanks and a car-load of Bartlett pears.

The grasshoppers in Kentucky have contracted an expensive habit, that of chewing tobacco.

It is estimated that there are now four times as many cattle in Texas as before the war.

When you whitewash the inside of a hen house mix a gill of coal-tar with the towash used.

The farmer can make no more timely or effective application of his wood ashes than to his wheat.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and apti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, releiving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6. Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my confusion was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor; and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.

Littleton, N. C., Augnst 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE,
N. E. Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869. 10–tf

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
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" " judgment,
" " execution,
" " subpœnas,
" " attachment,
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State warrants,
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Recognizance—peace warrant,
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Constables forthcoming bonds,
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Road orders.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

PRICE $2,00 PER HUNDRED.
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PROSPECTUSES.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE.

FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.
Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5–6m.

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The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

Referees who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
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Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

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Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

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Alum & Dry Plaster
FIRE PROOF
SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

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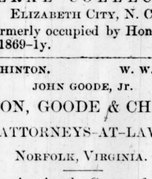

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KOSKOO!

THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulatioi is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tonge becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see how necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will ur them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

Prepared only by

J. J. LAWRENCE, Organic Chemist,

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☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6–5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build house before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or West-ern States, can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5¼ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $800.

LOT No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, about five miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, 700 of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, and is one of the finest and largest in the State. It contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 25 acres. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

LOT No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber.—Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

LOT No. 42.—A valuable tract of land in same county, two miles from Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 300 acres—225 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, new and in good order. Land very productive. Has a new fence around it that will last for 50 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. This is a very valuable farm.

LOT No. 45.—A valuable farm two miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 360 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; fine two-story dwelling, large new barn and stables and numerous out-houses, a fence that will last sixty years without repairing; will produce 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, with cotton, vegetables, fruits, &c., profitably. 100 acres in fine timber. This is one of the finest farms in Eastern North Carolina. Price, $27 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 46.—A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., contathing an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out-buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,200 cash, Jan. 1st, next, when possession can be given.

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 40 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops generally. Two wells of good water. Price $20 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A farm of 60 acres, two miles from Elizabeth City, with good one story dwelling and cook-house new, half cleared, balance in timber. Will produce corn, cotton and wheat well.

LAND SALES.

Price $500 in cash. Possession given at once.

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good buildings, land mostly cleared and very productive. This is a very desirable small farm. Possession January 1, next. Price $500 cash.

One of the most valuable farms in North Carolina, situated in Pasquotank county, ten miles from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable water course, where vessels drawing 15 feet of water can sail in safety. This farm contains 400 acres, about one hundred of which are in wood and timber. It lies in a square, and is entirely surrounded by public roads; has good fences, is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton—especially the latter. This farm has upon it four different sets of good buildings, about equally distant from each other, and can be conveniently laid off in four 100 acre farms, each with good buildings, 80 acres of cleared land, 20 acres in wood. It will be sold in separate lots to suit purchasers, or the whole together. Has a fine dwelling-house with ten rooms, in splendid order, with splendid barns and stables—all in first rate order. The farm is very productive in corn, oats, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the finest farms in the State and is now in good cultivation, contains 585 acres of land, about three-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A small farm of 100 acres in Pasquotank, two miles from the deck of a large vessel, with good one-story building and out houses, ten miles from Elizabeth City, half mile from church and school house, one-half of land cleared, balance in wood and timber; land good for cotton, corn and wheat. It contains